

## PRIEST OF PALLAS WEEK

Program. Kansas City, Mo.,  
October 2-7, 1911

Friday, October 6th—  
Ballet and Bal Masque. In Convention Hall. (Tickets on sale.) \$1000 in prizes offered for costume.  
Saturday, October 7th—  
(and all week.)  
Missouri Valley Fair and Exposition and Kennel Club Show at Electric Park.

Reserved seats and floor tickets for Bal Masque on sale at C. & A. Junction ticket office on and after September 28th.

### ATTENTION, COMRADES.

Members of Meyer Post, G. A. R., will please remember their next meeting will be held Saturday, October 28. Let there be a full attendance.  
F. S. MORGAN, Commander.

When you pull down the town in which is your home, you are pulling down yourself, and when you build up you are building up yourself and your neighbor. Try and banish from your mind the mistaken idea that all good things are away off in some other locality. Give your town all the praise it can legitimately bear. It certainly will do you no harm and will cost you nothing; and above all patronize your home institutions.

C. W. Lukens, wife and son, Ray, will leave in a few days for Roseburg, Oregon. The former will go the Billings route and the latter the Los Angeles route. Mr. Lukens goes with the view of re-engaging in the practice of his profession, dentistry, but is not fully decided. We hope he may change his mind, and after a few months stay visiting his daughter, Miss Mary, who is a teacher there, conclude to return and continue to abide where he has spent his boyhood days; where everybody knows him and esteem and respect him as an ideal citizen.

"Don't grumble," is the text of a lay sermon in the Spring Hill New Era. "The most unfortunate class of people living upon this green earth are the grumblers. They rob home of its joys, society of its dues, and themselves of the best things of life. From the days the children of Israel grumbled and were sent on their tedious wanderings for forty years in the wilderness, up to the present hour the world has been full of grumblers. It is too hot, too cold, too wet or too dry. People in reasonable circumstances have visions of the poor house, while the rich grumble that they can't get rich faster."

## Public Sale!

I will sell at Public Sale, at my farm, in the suburbs of Forest City, on  
**TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1911,**

beginning at one o'clock p. m., sharp.

The following property, to-wit:  
**HORSES AND CATTLE:** One large brood and work mare, one 3-year-old horse colt, one span of good work mules, will weigh 2800 pounds, 3 milk cows, giving milk.

**HOGS, ETC.:** About 80 head of hogs, consisting of 14 brood sows, 6 of which have 25 late summer pigs by their side; 20 late spring sows, 8 full stock red bear pigs, ready for service and good ones. Will also sell a lot of native boxing and also other kinds of lumber; also a lot of dry cord wood; some farming utensils.

**TERMS OF SALE:** Under \$10.00, cash in hand; over that amount, eight months' time on approved notes, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date.

**A. J. LANDERS.**

R. C. BENTON, Auctioneer.  
J. A. LEASE, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.  
County of Holt.

In the Circuit Court, January Term, 1912.  
John G. Weller, Plaintiff,

vs.  
Rufus Percut Amundson Myers, Ellen Durs-ton, Harry B. Suckel and Dade Suckel, De-fendants.

Now this second day of October, 1911, comes the plaintiff herein, by Frank Petree, his at-torney and agent, and files his petition al-leging among other things that each and all of defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri; whereupon, it is ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that each and all of said defendants be not-iced that an action has been commenced against them by plaintiff in the said Court, the object and general nature of which is to make partition among the plaintiff and de-fendants, as, or in, and to their respective inter-ests therein; of the North East Fourth of the South West Quarter of Section Four (4) in Township Sixty-two (62) of Range Thirty-Two (32), in Holt County, Missouri; and to cause the said land to be sold for the purpose of partition and division among the parties interested therein; and that unless the said defendants be and appear in this Court at the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court house in the City of Oregon, in said county, on the first day of January, next, and on the first day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published in The Holt County Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in County of Holt and State of Missouri, and designated by plaintiff's attorney, for four weeks successively, at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said term of said Court.

E. A. DUNHAM,  
Circuit Clerk.

## TRIUMPH OF WATER FINDING

English Expert Locates Ample Supply,  
Guaging Depth Below Surface  
Within Two Feet.

A very remarkable achievement in "water-finding" has been carried through at Bally Oak, Birmingham. It was necessary to discover a supply of water on the land belonging to the Patent Enamel works, and Mr. Chesterman was called from Hereford for the purpose. He went over the land with his piece of aluminum wire for about half an hour. Then he suddenly stopped and declared that at the place where he stood water would be found at a depth of 250 feet. A contract was signed by which he engaged to sink an eight-inch artesian tube which should produce not less than 15,000 gallons of water a day, on the condition "No water, no pay." He employed hydraulic boring machinery, and in fourteen days struck water at a depth of 248 feet, and test pumping for 29 hours proved a yield of 30,000 gallons per day. That the expert should have gauged the depth within two feet is considered one of the greatest triumphs in water-finding of modern times.

## ANTIDOTE FOR EACH RECIPE

What the Author of a Cook Book  
Found on the Margins Left  
for Notes.

The woman was the author of a cook book that has been published at her request with wide margins and occasional blank pages for notes and additional recipes. Often she had expressed a wish to see an old copy of the book and find out to what use the blank spaces had been put. One day in a second-hand book store her husband unearthed an old volume. Noticing that it had been annotated freely, he bought it. After a day or two he said:

"How about the notes in that cook book? Were they interesting?"

"No," she said curtly; "they didn't amount to anything."

When he got a chance he looked through the book himself. Every note the book contained was a remedy for dyspepsia and stomach trouble.

This is Slumber Land.

Here is a story about the soothing quality of Flatbush air, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Newcomers to Flatbush notice first of all that they don't seem able to get sleep enough. At first they have an idea that perhaps it's the malaria, but it is only the heavy sea air which induces slumber. A new resident in Flatbush asked some friends of his in the district if the experience was a common one.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "that is the case with everybody who moves here. A certain woman who lives not far from Eighteenth avenue started to make three beds one morning at nine o'clock. At seven o'clock that night she had not yet made the third. 'The beds looked so inviting and I was so tired,' she explained, 'that whenever I came to one I lay down and slept on it.'"

Preaches Annual Sermon.

What is known locally as "The Vegetable Sermon" was given recently by the bishop of Steney, England, in Shoreditch church. The origin of the sermon goes back almost two centuries. Thomas Fairchild, a Hoxton gardener, who died in 1729, bequeathed a sum of money for the purpose of paying a preacher to deliver a lecture in the church "in the afternoon of Tuesday in every Whitson week." The lecture must be one of the two following subjects: "The Wonderful Works of God in Creation" or "The Certainty of the Resurrection of the Dead, as Evidenced by Changes in the Animal and Vegetable Parts of the Creation." The lecture was first preached in 1730 and has been delivered annually ever since.

Advocates Silence.

Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves together, that at length they may emerge full formed and majestic, into the daylight of life, which they are henceforth to rule. All the considerable men I have known fore-bore to babble of what they were creating and projecting. Nay, in their own perplexities, do thou thyself but hold thy tongue for one day; on the morrow how much clearer are thy purposes and duties; what wreck and rubbish have these mute workmen within thee swept away when intrusive noises were shut out.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

Good Use for Old Wire Rope.

Old wire rope is used in certain French mines for reinforcing old timbers, especially the cap pieces of sets. The old rope is stretched longitudinally around the timber, the ends being held fast between the roof and the top of the cap piece so they cannot slip. When a timber starts to bend under the weight of the roof part of the tension is taken up by the wire cable, enabling a miner to put in additional supports before a fall occurs. The ends of the cap pieces are tapered and grooved deep enough to receive the rope and prevent any part of it projecting beyond the bearing ends of the timber pieces.

Convenient.

"You say that man kept the accounts of his big business in his head?"

"Yes."

"Yet he seems forgetful."

"Sometimes. When he goes on the witness stand he loses his head."

## IS EXTREME OF DESOLATION

Unfinished Card Game, With Pao-boards Lying Just Where the  
Players Left Them.

Asked what sight represented to his mind the extreme of desolation, the renting agent said:

"An unfinished card game, with the cards lying just where the players left them. This morning I came across an interrupted game of hearts in a furnished flat that was vacated suddenly. The tenants simply packed their clothes and moved out without a word of explanation to anybody, and as they didn't owe me a cent it wasn't my place to run them down.

"They had been playing on the dining room table, and the game was about half finished. Four hands of cards thrown down when the game was anybody's that knew how to turn a trick worked on the imagination. Why did they stop playing in such a hurry? Why didn't they stay to finish the game, or if they couldn't do that, why didn't they scrape the cards together and take them along? Interesting questions, those, and I'd like to have them answered."

KINDNESS IS HER STRENGTH

Mother of Large Family Whose Love  
Has Made Her Children Most  
Admirable.

I know a mother of a large family of children who has never whipped but one of them, and that one only once, declared Orison Sweet Marden in Success Magazine. When her first child was born people said she was too good-natured to bring up children; that she would spoil them, as she would not correct or discipline them; and would do nothing but love them. But this love has proved the great magnet which has held the family together in a marvelous way. None of these children have gone astray. They have all grown up to be manly and womanly, and love has been wonderfully developed in their natures. Their own affection responded to the mother's love and has become their strongest motive. Today all her children look upon "mother" as the grandest figure in the world. She has brought out the best in them, because she saw the best in them. The worst did not need correcting or repressing, for the best neutralized it.

He Staked His Herd.

Many stories of big poker games among the western cattlemen in the early days have been told, but the story of the game with probably the greatest stakes is here printed for the first time. Two well-known cattlemen of southwestern Kansas started to move their herds to the pastures of Wyoming. Each herd contained more than a thousand head of cattle. When they came to the crossing of the Arkansas river near Coolidge they found a flood on. They were unable to cross for two or three days. To while away the time the two men engaged in a poker game. When the flood finally subsided so that the cattle could proceed one of the cattlemen said to his son, who was helping to drive: "Just turn my herd over to our neighbor and we will go back home." He had bet and lost not only all the money he had, but all of the herd of cattle.

Fish Artificially Colored.

One of the strangest possible commercial frauds has recently been exposed by an inspector of the Pennsylvania food bureau. His attention was struck by the rich red color of some smoked fish that was on sale in the "delicatessen" stores of Philadelphia. He bought some and sent it to an analyst, who reported that he could dye wool with the coloring matter extracted from it. The retailers declared their innocence, maintaining that they had purchased the stuff in the belief that it was genuine smoked fish. The object of the wholesalers is clear, in view of the fact that in smoking fish there is a loss of 15 pounds in every 100 pounds, while in dyeing there is no loss at all.

Collars of Milk.

Sounds queer, doesn't it? But somebody over in Europe thought of a way to utilize goat's milk, and these collars are the result. They are said to be quite as useful as the collars of celluloid. In addition, they are less bright in finish, so that they are in this way somewhat of an improvement over the old celluloid collar.

The whey is separated from the curds and the curds are then put through a process which results in this substance resembling celluloid. Waiters, coachmen, tradesmen and other folk on the other side of the Atlantic use them extensively.

Watched.

"No, Herbert," whispered the maid, "you mustn't put your arm around me. We are watched."

Herbert looked around the dimly lighted parlor.

"O, yes," he smiled. "I see there's a rubber plant at the other end of the room."

"Sh! There's another one that you don't see. Johnny's hiding there!"

Ambiguous.

"Did your late employer give you a testimonial?"

"Yes, but it doesn't seem to do me any good."

"What did he say?"

"He said I was one of the best men his firm ever turned out."

## The War Fifty Years Ago

Closing Operations in Western Virginia, Which Placed the  
New State Under Permanent Federal Control—End  
of General Robert E. Lee's First Campaign of Inva-  
sion—His Recall to Other Fields—Action at Green-  
brier River, Oct. 3—A Stirring Encounter at Hatteras  
Inlet, North Carolina—Progress of the Federal Block-  
ade of Southern Seaports—Retirement From Service  
of General Robert Anderson, the Hero of Sumter.

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tion, 1911.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE first week of October, 1861, saw two actions of some importance. The first was the fight at Greenbrier river, western Virginia, and the second a combined naval and land affair at Hatteras Island, North Carolina. Minor skirmishes occurred at Charlestown, Mo.; Edsall's Hill, Va., in which one Federal was killed and three wounded; Buffalo Hill, Ky., where the losses were reported as ten Federals killed and ten wounded and fifty Confederates killed, and Chincoteague Inlet, Virginia, in which four Federals were killed and eight Confederates. Other events were the retreat of General Price from Lexington and the pursuit of him by General Fremont, who moved out of Jefferson City on the 7th, the signing of the contract for the construction of the Monitor and the resignation of General Robert Anderson, commander of the Union forces in Kentucky, who was compelled to quit the service on account of ill health. It was stated at Washington that at this time the Union forces were being increased at the rate of 50,000 new recruits per week.

The situation in western Virginia on the 1st of October was somewhat as follows: After the affairs at Carnifex Ferry and Cheat Mountain in September General R. E. Lee, the Confederate commander, had left General H. R. Jackson with about 3,000 troops at the Greenbrier river and had himself gone to join General H. A. Wise at Big Sewell mountain. At midnight on Oct. 2 General Reynolds moved from Cheat mountain to reconnoiter Jackson's position. Reynolds had about 5,000 men, but had the disadvantage of finding his foe securely intrenched. In the early morning he reached the Confederate front and Colonel Milroy with the Ninth Indiana opened the action.

After the southern pickets were driven in Reynolds placed the Fourteenth Indiana squarely in front and brought three batteries into position. The battle now opened in earnest and lasted about four hours. Three of the Confederate guns were disabled and the gunners driven back. Hearing that reinforcements were on their way to strengthen Jackson, the Federals were eager to charge the foe, but Reynolds would not permit it. The Confederate reserves did come up after two hours of fighting, and Reynolds decided to shift his line of attack. He now attempted an assault on the right flank, but was repulsed. As his ammunition had given out, he withdrew in good order, having accomplished his purpose. His losses were ten killed and thirty-two wounded, and he estimated that Jackson had suffered much more severely and had lost 100 killed, 75 wounded and 13 prisoners. On the 7th General Reynolds made a second reconnaissance in force and drove the enemy beyond Big Springs, capturing sev-

of his supplies on the way. There were a few later affairs lasting till December, but the recall of Lee to Richmond marked the definite abandonment of western Virginia by the Davis government. Henceforth the Alleghenies became the dividing line between the north and the south, and the portion of Virginia lying to the west of this boundary became a new state as an stanchly Union as Ohio or Pennsylvania.

The result of Lee's operations in this campaign furnishes an interesting side light on his generalship. Pollard, the southern historian, is authority for the statement that the plan submit-



GENERAL R. E. MILROY, U. S. A., LEADER OF THE ATTACK AT GREENBRIER RIVER.

ted by Lee to capture western Virginia aroused the warmest praise at Richmond. Yet it ended in little better than a fiasco. The inevitable conclusion is that either Lee was outgeneraled by Rosecrans or he was constitutionally unable to make a winning fight in Union territory. Perhaps the last is the true explanation, as he lost every time he ventured outside of Virginia. First he failed in western Virginia, next in Maryland at the battle of Antietam and finally in Pennsylvania at Gettysburg. As great a general as even his enemies concede Lee to have been, he was not great enough to win a campaign in territory where public sentiment was against him. On the other hand, Grant gained practically all his victories in the enemy's country. It is a truism in war that men fight better on their own soil, when defending their homes. On the defensive Lee's generalship was masterly. When he invaded Union territory he was undone. While his West Virginia campaign is the least known of his entire military career, there is none that more clearly brings out this point. Even his own partisans admit its weakness. Magnificently planned, its breakdown was almost pitiful.

Fight on Hatteras Island.

In the meantime things were happening in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet. After the capture of the forts there on Aug. 28 Colonel Hawkins was left with a part of the Ninth New York and several gunboats to hold them. Later he was re-enforced by Colonel Brown with the Twentieth Indiana. He first dispatched an expedition to disable the abandoned forts at Ocracoke Inlet, a few miles down the shore, and later sent Colonel Brown and the Twentieth Indiana up Hatteras Island to Chincoteague for the double purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the island and of observing the Confederates, who were gathering in some force on Roanoke Island to the north. Colonel Brown landed on Sept. 30 with scant supplies. On Oct. 1 the Fanny, a United States propeller, was to land stores and trenching tools. No sooner had the Fanny anchored, however, than three Confederate vessels appeared, surrounded and captured her. It was estimated that she had \$150,000 worth of supplies on board, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. This of itself defeated the purpose of Colonel Brown's expedition, but was not the worst of the fate in store for him. The Confederates on Roanoke Island now attempted to surround and capture his entire command and for this purpose landed two large forces, one above and one below him on the narrow island. The only thing that saved him was that the boats below were delayed in landing, and as night was coming on Colonel Brown managed to retreat past them in the darkness. Now began a weary march of twenty-eight miles to Hatteras light. To add to the miseries of the retreat, the inhabitants abandoned their homes and fled with the troops, who had been their protectors, among them being old men, women and children. When the sun arose and bent down on the hot sands both soldiers and natives began falling, overcome by the heat and by hunger and thirst. The supply of food and

water was almost exhausted. In this way almost fifty of Colonel Brown's men dropped in their tracks in the blistering sands and were captured by the enemy.

Turning the Tables.

At Hatteras light Colonel Hawkins was happily encountered with about 500 men, who had marched to the relief of their distressed comrades. With these came the Monticello and Rusquehanna. The odds were now suddenly turned. Waiting for the advancing Confederates, who approached with flying flags and bands playing, the Monticello steamed close in and began shelling and scattering them. Following them as they attempted to retreat, driving them out of a cove in which they tried to take refuge, bombarding them as they fled across the hot sands, she kept up the attack for more than three hours, firing 130 shots. It was impossible to tell how much execution was done, but guns and supplies were left scattered along the beach, and the Union officers estimated that the number of killed and wounded must have been considerable. The New York Tribune said that hardly in any action up to that time had such execution been done. Nevertheless the southerners afterward reported that they had lost but one man. The one sided battle continued until darkness fell, when the Confederate boats managed to get the remainder of their men off and with them put back to Roanoke Island. During this operation the Monticello continued her bombardment, injuring some of the enemy's vessels.

After this fight the Confederates returned to Roanoke Island and did not again disturb the Federals in their control of Hatteras Inlet and Hatteras Island. General Mansfield was soon sent down from Washington with reinforcements and was eventually replaced by General Thomas S. Williams. Colonel Hawkins issued an address to the people of North Carolina, assuring them that the northern troops had not come to molest them, but to re-establish law and order. In response to this the citizens of Hyde county, in the vicinity of Hatteras, held a public meeting and adopted resolutions expressing loyalty to the Union and declaring their independence from Confederate rule.

Blockade Becoming Effective.

The strategic importance of controlling Hatteras Inlet lay in the fact that it closed an important harbor to blockade runners and Confederate privateers. By their position on Roanoke Island the Confederates still had an entrance at an upper inlet, but were shut out of the lower and more important gateway to Pamlico sound. The inlet at Ocracoke, still lower down, was still open, but the Union forces had put the forts guarding it out of commission, as already noted. Colonel Hawkins (Rush C. Hawkins, afterward brevet brigadier general) recommended for the complete control of Pamlico sound the occupancy of Ocracoke and an expedition against Roanoke Island. The attack on Roanoke was afterward successfully made. Because of the loss of the Fanny there was some excitement in the north, and it was on account of this disaster that Colonel Hawkins was



GENERAL E. A. STEAR, U. S. A., LEADER UNDER GENERAL R. E. LEE IN 1861.

supplanted by General Mansfield. In an article written after the war Colonel Hawkins insisted, however, that the expedition of Colonel Brown had served its purpose in preventing the occupancy of Hatteras Island by the Confederates. He believed that if it had not been made they would have destroyed Hatteras light and would have been in a position to make an attack from the rear on the Union garrison occupying the forts.

The blockade of southern ports, at which the southerners and Europeans had scoffed in the beginning, was being made more effective as the months went by, but was still far from being complete. It was a stupendous undertaking, as never in history had a serious effort been made to blockade so long a coast line. The lack of available vessels on the part of the north made the task so much the more difficult, but by the conversion of all sorts of craft into gunboats, by wholesale purchases and by feverish activity in shipbuilding the blockade was at last made much more effective than at first seemed possible. This became an important factor in conquering the south, as it isolated her from the world, shut off supplies and threw her on her own resources, which were rapidly depleted. Thus in the end the blockade justified itself. Even in October, 1861, the south was beginning to feel its effects.